WHAT SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS THINK ABOUT RECREATION

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OPINION SURVEYS

Leader's Opinions of Parks and Recreation

476 Mayors (47% return)

58 County Supervisor's (47% return)

58 County Executives (69% return)

120 State Legislators (48% return)

411 Chambers of Commerce (50% return)

1043 School District Superintendents (70% return)

WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?

Schools are an important part of the state's system of park and recreation facilities

- 1. To understand the opinions of California's public school Superintendents about parks and recreation.
- 2. To understand the opinions of local park and recreation professionals about schools and recreation.
- 3. To position park and recreation community for the Prop 49 After-school program.

SUPERINTENDENTS OPINIONS ABOUT RECREATION

- 2002 survey of all public school district Superintendents in California
 - 70% response
- Results reported in 3 segments:
 - Statewide
 - Large Metro, Small Metro, Non-metro
 - 12 substate regions

CALIFORNIA'S SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- >8,000 public schools in 1,043 districts
- >6 million children K-12
- Distribution of school districts:
 - 49% in large metropolitan areas
 - 28% in small metropolitan areas
 - 23% in non-metropolitan areas
 - 40% in Southern California & San Joaquin Valley

DATA ANALYSIS

Statewide

(what it means for all of us)

Substate

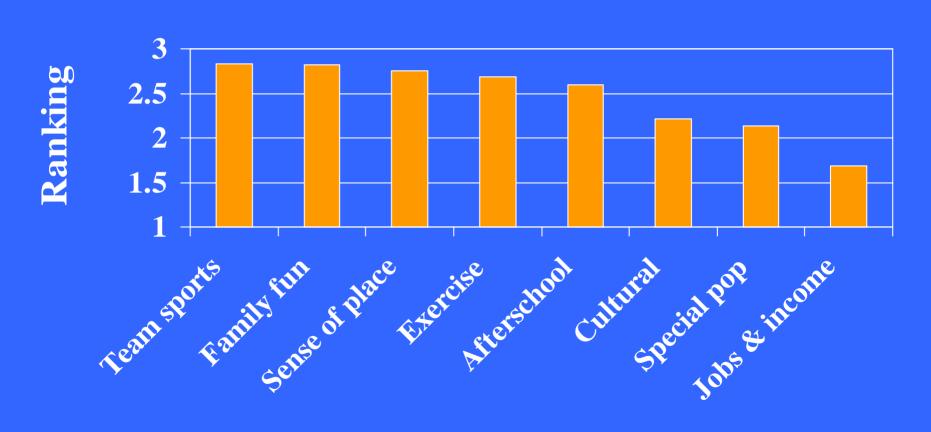
(what's in it for you)

MAJOR FINDINGS

Superintendents:

- Report near-universal use of schools for public recreation (94% of districts)
- Think park facilities and recreation benefit local communities
- Believe community residents hold similar positive opinions of parks and recreation
- Are aligned with other opinion group leaders
- Opinions vary in metro/non-metro areas, regions

 β =high value 2=medium value 1=low value



Regional Variation --- High Values

STRONGEST IN WEAK	KEST I	N
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•	Team	sports

Sac Metro, SF Bay

FtHill/Mlode, N Sierra Casc

• Family fun

Sac Metro, E Sierra

MonBay, N Sac Valley

• Sense of place

E Sierra, Cent Coast

FtHill/Mlode, N Sac Valley

Exercise & personal development

Cent Coast, SF Bay

N Sierra Casc, FtHill/Mlode

After-school programs

E Sierra, SoCal

N Sierra Casc, MonBay

Regional Variation --- Medium Values

• <u>Cultural</u> <u>unity &</u> <u>diversity</u>	E Sierra (high value), N Coast	FtHil/MLode, MonBay
• Serve elderly, low income users	N Coast, Cent Coast	FtHil/MLode, MonBay

STRONGEST IN

• <u>Jobs &</u> income

& disabled

E Sierra, N Sac Valley

San Diego (low value), MonBay

WEAKEST IN

Metro Area Variation

LARGE METRO

(higher) team sports, exercise, after-school

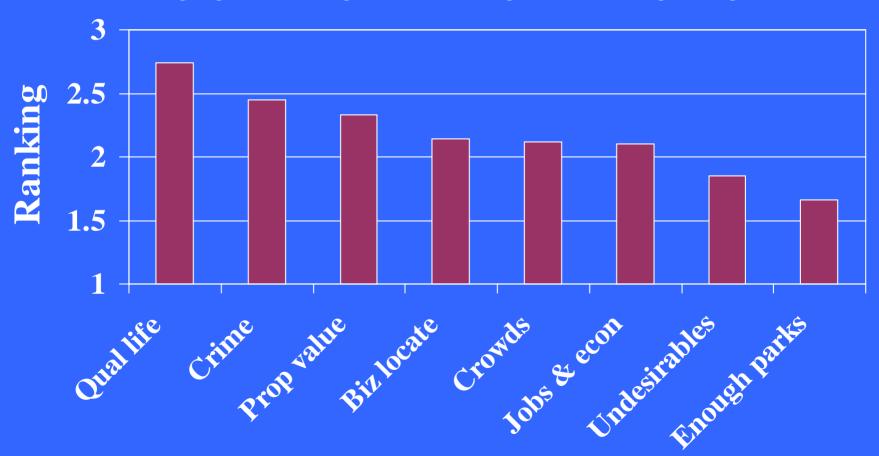
SMALL METRO

(lower) cultural unity/diversity, special populations

NON-METRO

(higher) jobs & income

3=strong agree 2.5=agree 1.5=disagree 1=strong disagree



Regional Variation --- Agreement

	STRONGESTIN	LESS SO IN
STRONG AGREEMENT		
•Quality of life	San Diego (very),	E Sierra, FtHil/Mlode
AGREEMENT	SF Bay	(agreement)
•Crime & delinquency	N Coast, San Diego	E Sierra, FtHil/Mlode
• <u>Property</u> <u>values</u>	San Diego, E Sierra	San Joaquin Valley, N Sierra Casc (neutral)

Regional Variation --- Neutrality

	STRONGEST IN	LESS SO IN
• <u>Business</u> <u>location</u> <u>decisions</u>	N. Sac Valley (agree) , San Diego	Cent Coast, N Sierra Cascade
• <u>Too crowded</u>	San Diego (agree), SoCal	E Sierra, N Sierra Casc (both disagree)
• <u>Jobs &</u>	N Coast, Sac Metro,	
<u>economy</u>	Central Coast	E Sierra, N Sierra Casc
•Attract undesirable people & activities	FtHill/Mlode, SoCal	E Sierra, MonBay

Regional Variation --- Disagreement

STRONGEST IN

LESS SO IN

DISAGREEMENT

• Existence of enough facilities

San Diego,

Foothill/Mother Lode

Central Coast, Eastern Sierra (both neutral)

SUPERINTENDENTS' VIEWS OF PARKS & RECREATION Metro Area Variation

LARGE METRO

(higher) quality of life, crime, property, business location, crowds

(lower) undesirables

SMALL METRO

(higher) undesirables, exercise, after-school, enough parks

(lower) cultural unity/diversity, special populations

NON-METRO

(higher) jobs & economy

(lower) quality of life, crime, property, business location, crowds

JOINT USE OF FACILITIES AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER ENTITIES

Do schools allow use for public recreation?

- If so, why?
- If not, why?
- Are there charges for use?

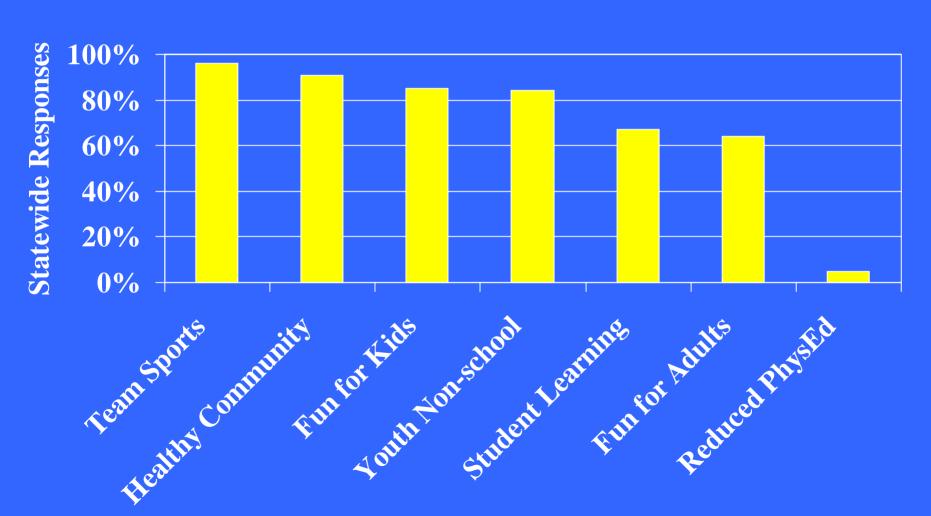
Do schools partner with other entities?

- If so, which entities?
- What has resulted from partnerships?
- Is there a possibility of forming an agreement with a Recreation and Park agency?

USE OF SCHOOLS FOR RECREATION

- Is <u>nearly universal</u> in California
- Vast majority is unrestricted use

REASONS FOR USE OF SCHOOLS FOR RECREATION



REASONS FOR USE OF SCHOOLS FOR RECREATION

Regional Variation

WEAKEST IN

STRONGEST IN

• <u>Team sports</u>	N Sac Valley, N Coast, Cent Coasts, E Sierra	San Diego, MonBay
• Community	N & Cent Coasts, E Sierra	SoCal, MonBay
• Fun for kids	N Coast, SF Bay	MonBay, E Sierra
• Youth non- school	FtHil/Mlode, Cent Coast	N Sierra Casc, MonBay
• <u>Learning</u>	E Sierra, N & Cent Coasts	MonBay, N Sierra Casc
• Fun for adults	N Coast, Sac Metro	San Diego, FtHil/MLode
• PE reductions	Cent Coast, E Sierra	SJ Valley, N Sierra Casc

REASONS FOR USE OF SCHOOLS FOR RECREATION

Metro Area Variation

LARGE METRO

(higher) all but "Enhance schools role as a central link for healthy children"

SMALL METRO

(lower) all, especially "Positive effects on student learning, enhancing physical and mental well-being"

NON-METRO

(higher) "Enhance schools role as a central link for healthy children"

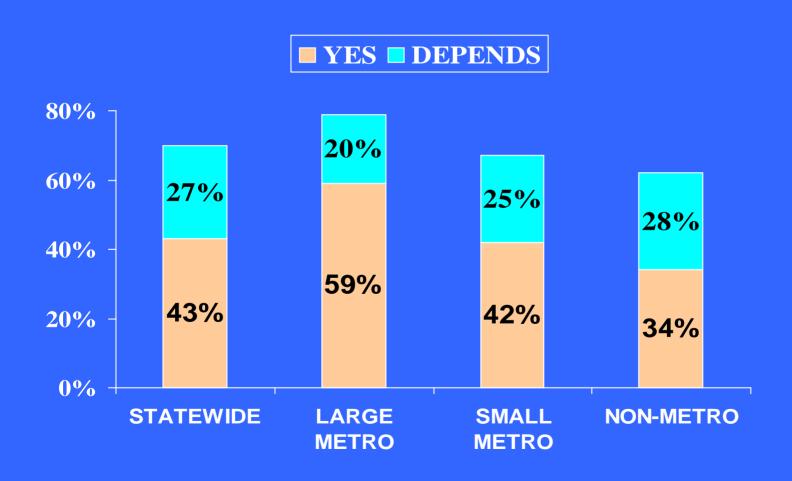
DENIAL OF SCHOOL USE FOR RECREATION

- Rare in California
- Restricted use 4% average, 12% high
- Where denied, Superintendents say because:

REASON	RATE OF	CITED MORE OFTEN IN
	RESPONSE	
• Management issues	46%	MonBay, SoCal, SJ Valley
Someone else decides	s 24%	N Coast, SF Bay
• Facility constraint	23%	MonBay, SoCal
• No one asked	7%	MonBay, N Coast

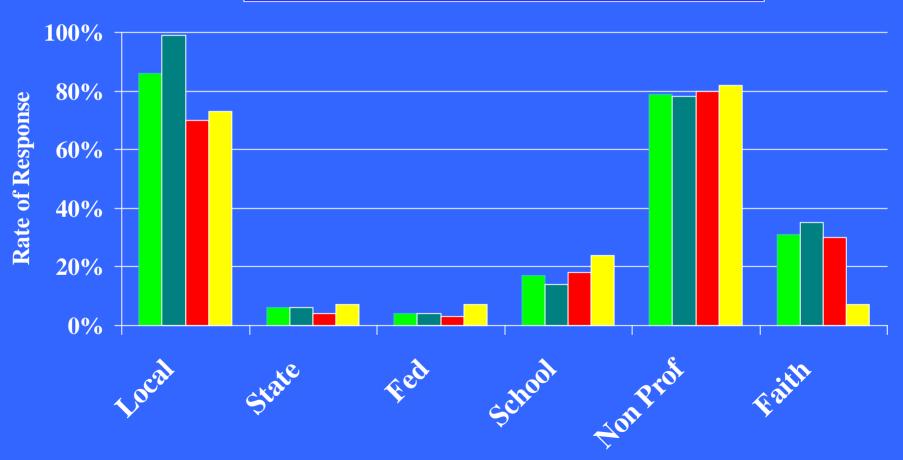
CHARGES FOR USE OF SCHOOLS FOR RECREATION

Percent of School Districts that charge fees

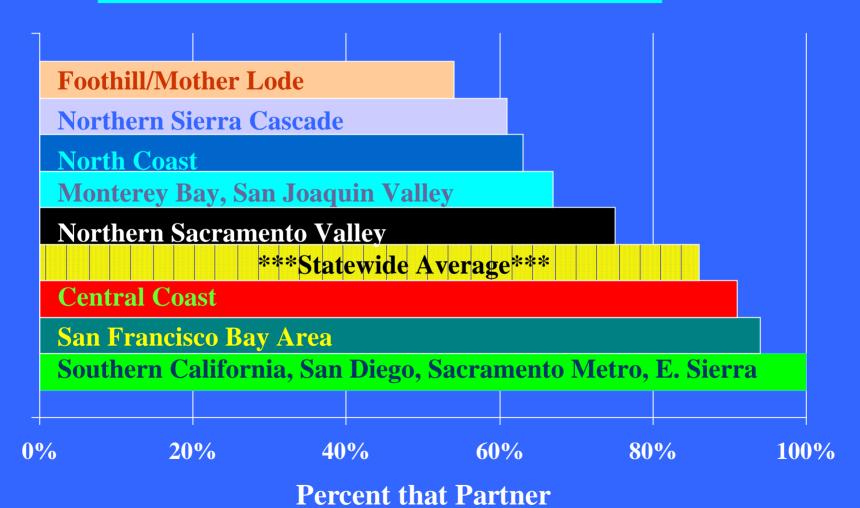


SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS FOR RECREATION

Statewide ■ Large Met ■ Small Met ■ Nonmet



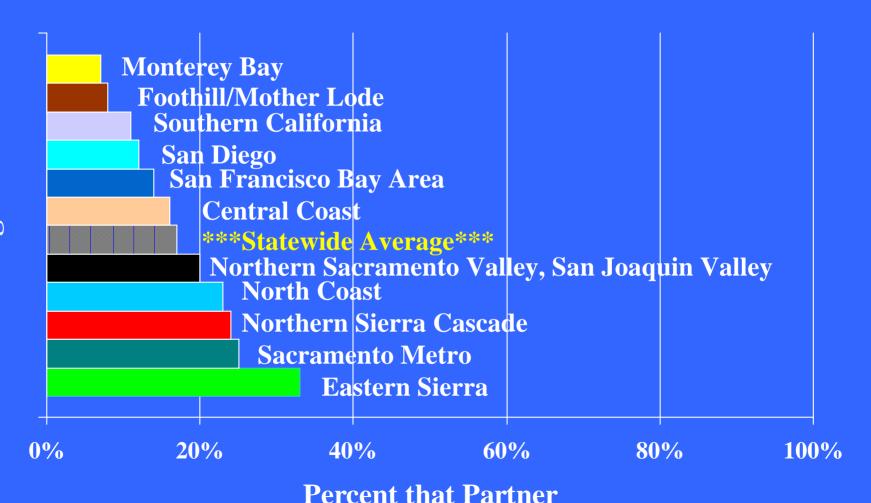
SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



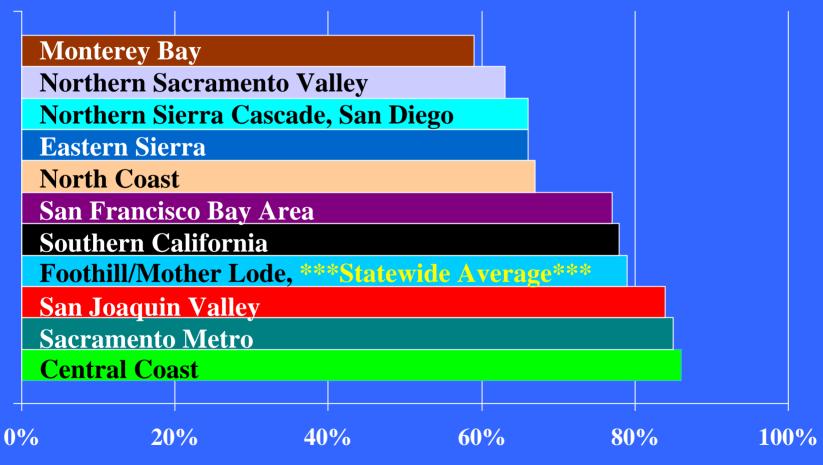
Region

SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS

OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS

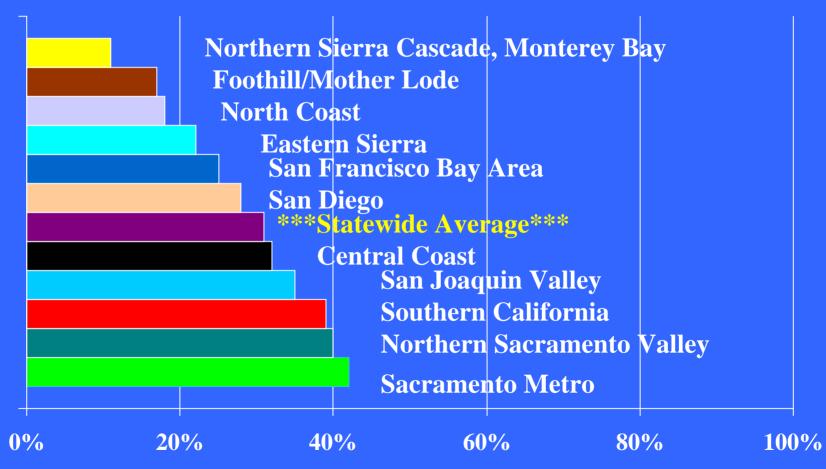


SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS NON-PROFIT ENTITIES



Percent that Partner with Non-Profit Organizations

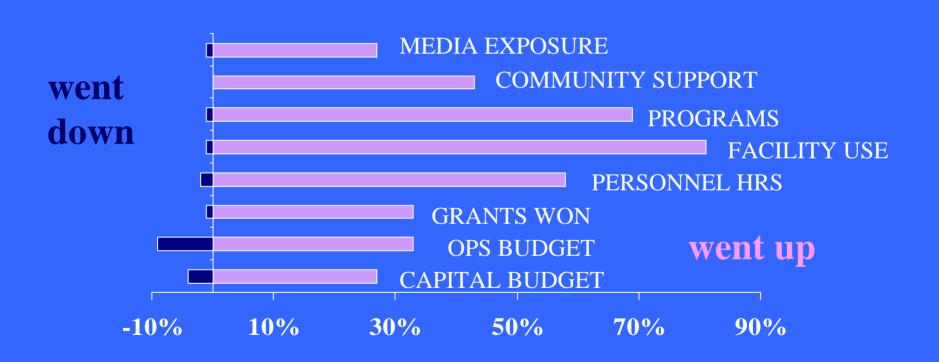
SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS FAITH-BASED ENTITIES



Percent that Partner with Faith-based Organizations

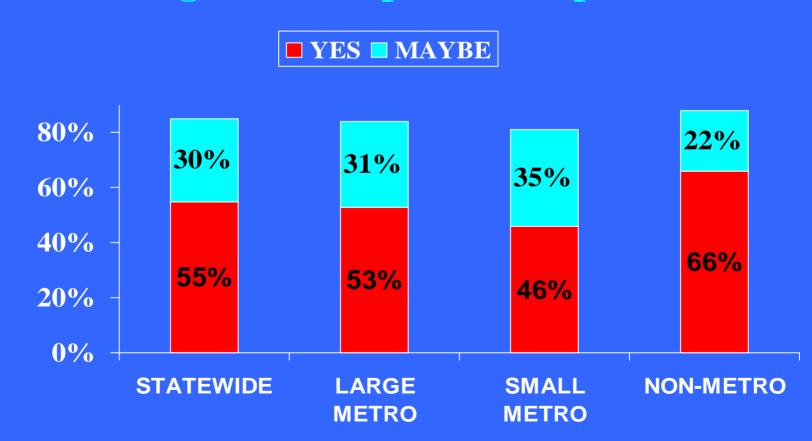
EFFECTS OF PARTNERSHIPS FOR RECREATION

Percent of Superintendents responding



AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL PARK & REC AGENCY

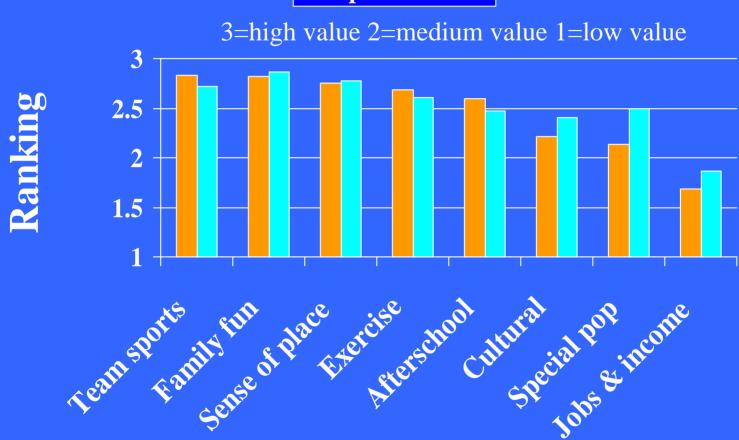
Percent of School Districts that will or might form a partnership



SUPERINDENTS' IDEAS vs. THOSE OF OTHERS

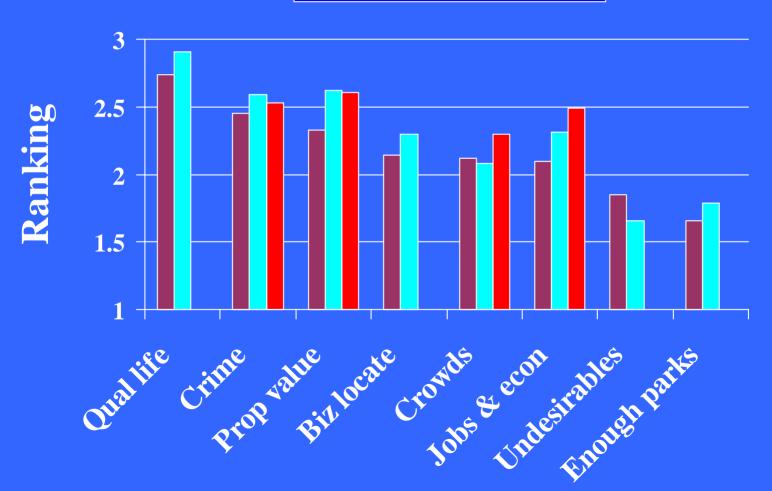
- Generally in agreement with other opinion group leaders
- Slightly different from those of local park and recreation professionals

■ Supes ■ Others



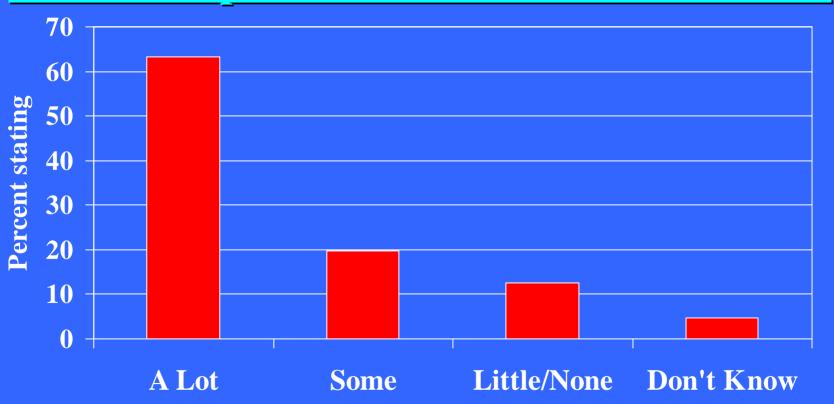
3=strong agree 2.5=agree 1.5=disagree 1=strong disagree

■ Supes ■ Others ■ Public



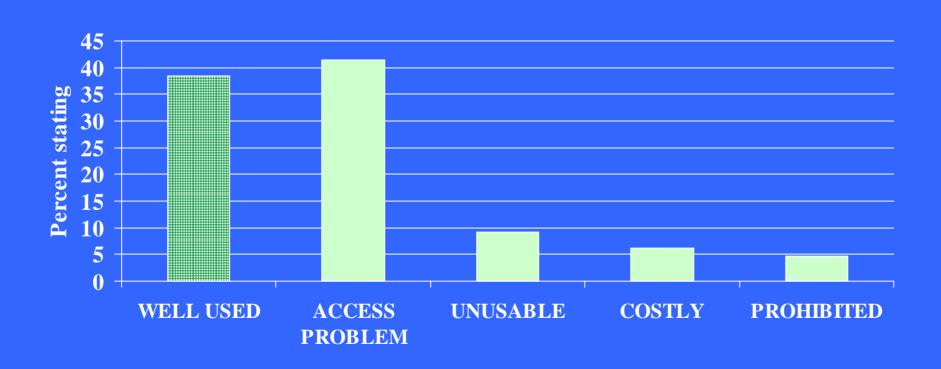
LOCAL RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Rate the importance of schools for recreation



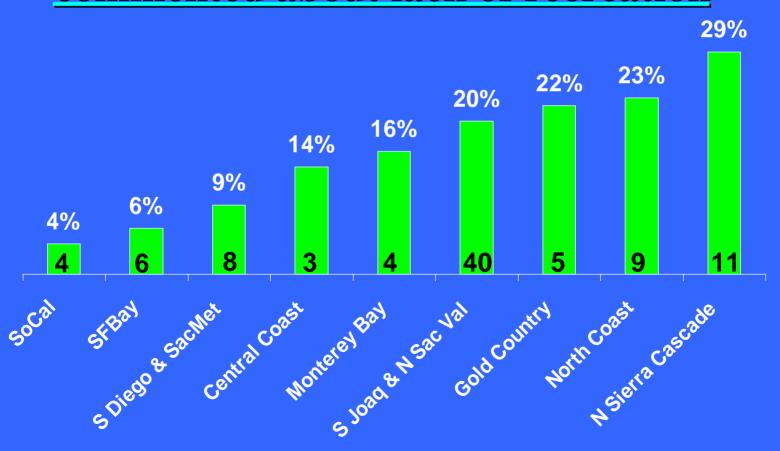
LOCAL RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Characterize the use of schools for recreation



IF SCHOOLS PROVIDE ONLY RECREATION IN AREA

Percent of region's superintendents and total number of superintendents who commented about lack of recreation



PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS

3/2/04 PRIMARY ELECTION:

- STATEWIDE SCHOOL BOND APPROVED (50.6%)
- 47 of 61 LOCAL SCHOOL BOND MEASURES APPROVED
- 7 OF 20 LOCAL SCHOOL PARCEL TAX MEASURES APPROVED



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR RECREATION DEPTS?

- Meeting customer needs
- Partnering
- Facility sharing
- After-school programs

DECISION: BE A PLAYER?

TO DO LIST SCHOOL RECREATION USE POLICIES

- Look for direct recreation partnership opportunities with schools
- Consider joint use school parks
- Seek mutual understanding of Prop 49 Beforeand-After school program

SCHOOL RELATIONSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY-BASED RECREATION PROVIDERS

 Look for recreation partnership opportunities with NPOs and FBOs through their associations with schools

BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Funding

FEDERAL: No Child Left Behind Act

STATE: Proposition 49

Purpose

Education? Recreation? Both?

In loco parentis?



BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Strengths of parks and recreation programs

- Kids gravitate to parks when school is out
- Safe, positive places and activities for kids
- Recreation programs teach things the schools do not or cannot do much anymore
- Parks are associated with natural resources that are highly suited for learning
- Parks are fun (i.e., meeting customer need)

BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Weaknesses: parks and recreation programs

- After-school money goes to the schools
- Park money shifted away from parks
- Public policy orientation is about extended learning, not about fun

Opportunity: Proposition 49

- Expanded statewide program in a few years
- Allows programs away from schools
- Consultation--- program planning

BEFORE-AND-AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS

How can you use this information?

- Do you see an opportunity to develop or expand a before-and-after school program in your area?
- What are the barriers?
- How might they be overcome?
- If you were tasked to develop or expand a before-and-after school program, what steps would you have to take?

SCHOOLS AND RECREATION

One More Thing...

Given this information, what can we do for you?